

The Elections in Great Britain
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A comparison of the political speeches and election news which now fill the pages of the newspapers in Great Britain and the United States would convince any intelligent foreigner that the people of the Mother Country have attained greater proficiency in the art of self-government than the citizens of the American Republic. The contrast between the tone of the party press and party orators, and between the conduct of the voters on the two sides of the Atlantic is too striking to be altogether overlooked. Without attempting to draw at length this contrast, we may call attention only to two points—namely, the admirable system of registration and the good order which prevail in Great Britain as compared with the fraud and the disorder and bloodshed in the

United States. For weeks past the leading political papers of New York and other large cities have been burdened with reports of naturalization frauds. Each party denounces its opponent for violations of the naturalization and registry laws, and these alleged frauds extend over several States covering a territory larger than Great Britain, and about an equal population. We hear of wholesale frauds in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, West Virginia and New York. At the present time the trial of a man named Rosenberg, who is

charged with selling fraudulent certificates of naturalization, is proceeding in New York, and the evidence in his case is of itself sufficient to prove the rottenness of the whole system. If we take only one-tenth of the statements made on this subject by the press on both sides to be true, and make every reasonable allowance for exaggerations and errors of every kind in the evidence which is laid before courts of law, we must still admit that the amount of perjury and fraud attending elections in the United States far exceeds anything of the kind in Great Britain. In the latter there may be bribery on a large scale, but for wide-spread, enormous fabrication of illegal votes, the United States is the most infamous of nations.

The disorder, violence and bloodshed

which have marked the present contest for the Presidency are the natural fruits of the fierce incentives of many of the leaders on both sides falling upon the minds of men still agitated by the passions of the late civil war. It is to be hoped, and it is reasonable to suppose, that the disgraceful scenes which have lately been witnessed in the South, will be the last of their class in America. But their occurrence this year and under present circumstances, is certainly not creditable to either the authorities or the people. In our Mother Country, although the canvass now in progress is the most important which has taken place there for a generation, although a large number of the poor and uneducated are admitted to vote for the first time, and although the candidates are so disreputable, the elections are so conducted

the polls are of the most exciting character, and religious antipathies of long standing and great force are brought into play, there has not been one political murder, and not one political disturbance entitled to the name of riot. The Government order which prevails over the Three Kingdoms is a sublime exhibition of the bene-

virtues of our race; it is a grand triumph of reason over passion; it is an evidence that Great Britain still stands first among civilized nations. Looking at the elections in progress in Great Britain and the United States, the people of British America, and of other countries, cannot but prefer a constitutional monarchy in which the intelligent and virtuous classes govern before a republic in which political power is within the grasp of swindlers and assassins.—*Scottish American Journal*.

American News.

LYNN, Mass., Oct. 29.—The prize fight for the championship and \$2,000 between Ned O'Rallwin and Joe Wor...

ald, commenced at Lyndonville at three o'clock this morning. One round was fought in ten minutes, and at its close a squad of fourteen of the Lynn police broke into the ring and seized the principals before they could leave. The crowd scattered like a flock of sheep. The arrested parties were brought to Lynn for arraignment before Justice Newhall. The prisoners were unable to procure bail.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 29.—The locomotive attached to the freight train which left here last night for Nashville; exploded here boiler near Memphis Junction, killing the engineer, fireman, wood-passer, and three brakemen.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 30.—Police

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—The *Herald* letter from Peru states that all the districts ruined by the earthquake are to be rebuilt, with the exception of Arica. Slight shocks of earthquake are still felt. The *Tribune's* special from New Orleans says:—After investigation it was found that the negroes of St. Bernard killed two women or children as reported, and but one man, who had just killed two negroes. About 50 negroes were killed in that parish. A reign of terror exists to-day.

DETROIT, Oct. 30.—The *Trampeller* Co-

gress, from Buffalo for Chicago, loaded with railroad iron and salt, was totally destroyed by fire on the 27th near Thunder Bay. Crew saved. She was valued at \$30,000, and insured for \$20,000.

St. Louis, Oct. 30.—The Democrats has the following from Little Rock, Arkansas: On the 24 inst., while Capt. Willis, Bureau agent, Capt. Porter Andrews, Capt. Prosser and Sheriff Huddle were en route to Itacy Comfort, they were fired upon by the Ku Klux. Capts. Andrews and Willis were killed, and the Sheriff was badly wounded. Two negroes in the vicinity were subsequently killed.

From Montreal.

Oct. 28.—The steamer *Greecian* struck in ascending Dallop's rapids this morning and was beached in the bay at Edwardsburg to prevent her sinking. It is expected that the cargo which is generally will be saved. Steam pumps have been sent from here and Kingston.

Nov. 3.—Only five Protestants died last week. There were 60 of these Catholics.

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